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5	Counsel for Defendant CHRISTOPHER RANIERI	
6	Appearing Pro Hac Vice	
7	DUTHE INJETED OF A TEG DIGTRICT COLUDT	
8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION	
11		
12	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	Case No. 3:17-cr-00533-7 EMC
13	Plaintiff,	CHRISTOPHER RANIERI'S REQUEST FOR
14	V.	A REBUTTAL CLOSING ARGUMENT
15		
16	CHRISTOPHER RANIERI et al.,	
17	Defendants.	
18		
19	Christopher Ranieri hereby requests that he be permitted a rebuttal closing argument in	
20	response to the Government's rebuttal closing argument.	
21		
22	ARGUMENT	
23	Mr. Ranieri's request for a rebuttal closing is based on his constitutionally mandated right	
24	to due process.	
25	The standard for determining what process is due as a matter of constitutional due	
26	process is described in <i>Matthews v. Eldridge</i> , 424 U.S. 319 (1976). There, the Supreme Court	
27		
28	stated:	

More precisely, our prior decisions indicate that identification of the specific dictates of due process generally requires consideration of three distinct factors. First, the private interest that will be affected by the official action; second, the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards; and finally, the Government's interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail.

Matthews, at 335.

Here, Mr. Ranieri's private interest involved is of the highest order protected by the Constitution: his liberty. He suggests that the administrative burden to the Court and the United States is minimal at best: permit him a sur-rebuttal closing to the Government's closing-rebuttal.

As for *Matthews's* second prong - "the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards" – Mr. Ranieri suggests that it is axiomatic that closing arguments can change jurors' opinions. The Government, with its last position in closings, thus has the opportunity to affect the final narrative the jurors will rely upon to reach their final decision. Hence, this chance, to which Mr. Ranieri cannot respond, has the capacity of altering juror opinions between a verdict of guilty and not guilty. Permitting his, a citizen's, fate to possibly be determined by the lack of a closing-rebuttal is not a risk our system should willingly take, particularly not with its constitutional commitment to the presumption of innocence and protection of the innocent. Giving the Government a closing rebuttal certainly affords an advantage to it. On the other hand, denying Mr. Ranieri the opportunity of a closing rebuttal thereto denies him not only of his due process rights under the Constitution but perhaps his liberty as well.

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CONCLUSION For the foregoing reasons, Christopher Ranieri hereby requests that he be permitted a rebuttal closing argument in response to the Government's rebuttal closing argument. May 11, 2023 Respectfully submitted, By: /s/ John G. Walsh John G. Walsh Attorney for Defendant, CHRISTOPHER RANIERI